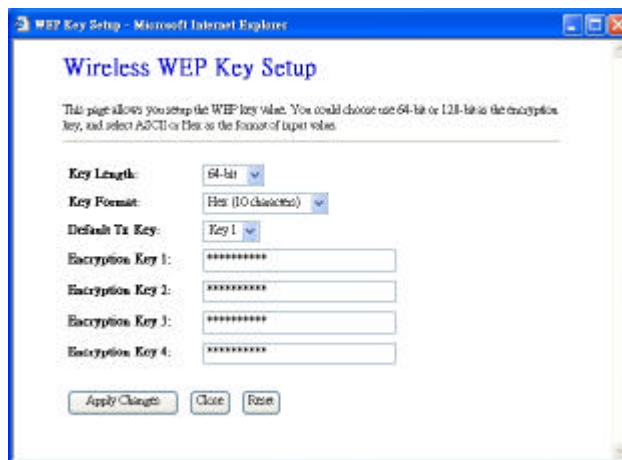


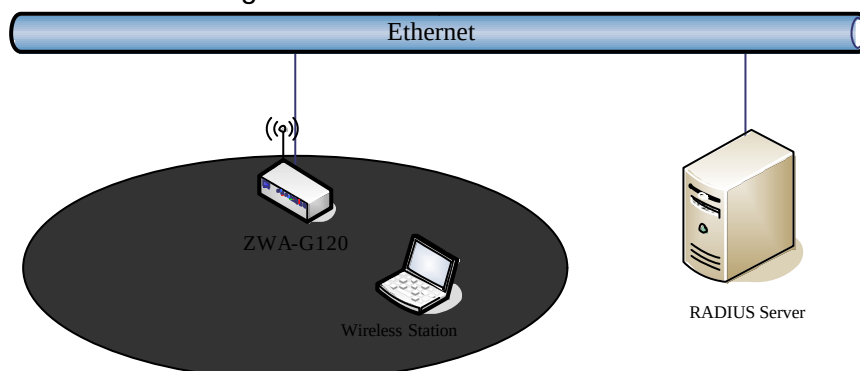
When you decide to use the WEP encryption to secure your WLAN, please refer to the following setting of the WEP encryption:

- 64-bit WEP Encryption : 64-bit WEP keys are as same as the encryption method of 40-bit WEP. You can input 10 hexadecimal digits (0~9, a~f or A~F) or 5 ACSII chars.
- 128-bit WEP Encryption : 128-bit WEP keys are as same as the encryption method of 104-bit WEP. You can input 26 hexadecimal digits (0~9, a~f or A~F) or 10 ACSII chars.
- The Default Tx Key field decides which of the four keys you want to use in your WLAN environment.



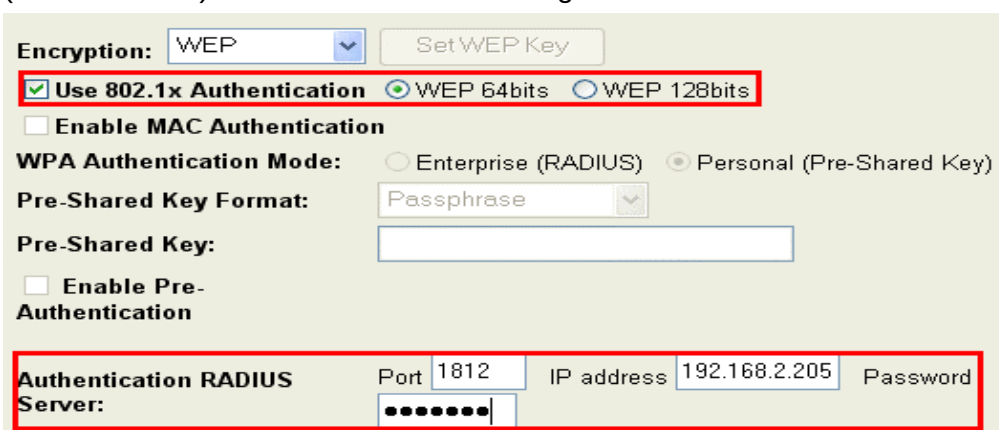
WEP Encryption with 802.1x Setting

The device supports external RADIUS Server that can secure networks against unauthorized access. If you use the WEP encryption, you can also use the RADIUS server to check the admission of the users. By this way every user must use a valid account before accessing the Wireless LAN and requires a RADIUS or other authentication server on the network. An example is shown as following.



You should choose WEP 64 or 128 bit encryption to fit with your network environment first. Then add user accounts and the target device to the RADIUS server. In the device , you need to specify the IP address、 Password

(Shared Secret) and Port number of the target RADIUS server.

The image shows a configuration interface for WPA encryption. At the top, there is a dropdown menu for 'Encryption' set to 'WEP' and a 'Set WEP Key' button. Below this, a red box highlights the 'Use 802.1x Authentication' checkbox, which is checked, and two radio buttons for 'WEP 64bits' (selected) and 'WEP 128bits'. Underneath, there is an unchecked checkbox for 'Enable MAC Authentication'. The 'WPA Authentication Mode' section has two radio buttons: 'Enterprise (RADIUS)' and 'Personal (Pre-Shared Key)', with the latter being selected. Below this is a dropdown for 'Pre-Shared Key Format' set to 'Passphrase' and a text input field for 'Pre-Shared Key'. Another unchecked checkbox is labeled 'Enable Pre-Authentication'. At the bottom, a red box highlights the 'Authentication RADIUS Server' section, which includes fields for 'Port' (1812), 'IP address' (192.168.2.205), and 'Password' (represented by dots).

WPA Encryption Setting

WPA feature provides a high level of assurance for end-users and administrators that their data will remain private and access to their network restricted to authorized users. You can choose the WPA encryption and select the Authentication Mode.

WPA Authentication Mode

This device supports two WPA modes. For personal user, you can use the Pre-shared Key to enhance your security setting. This mode requires only an access point and client station that supports WPA-PSK. For Enterprise, authentication is achieved via WPA RADIUS Server. You need a RADIUS or other authentication server on the network.

- **Enterprise (RADIUS):**

When WPA Authentication mode is Enterprise (RADIUS), you have to add user accounts and the target device to the RADIUS Server. In the device , you need to specify the IP address, Password (Shared Secret) and Port number of the target RADIUS server.

- **Pre-Share Key:**

This mode requires only an access point and client station that supports WPA-PSK. The WPA-PSK settings include Key Format, Length and Value. They must be as same as each wireless client in your wireless network. When Key format is Passphrase, the key value should have 8~63 ACSII chars. When Key format is Hex, the key value should have 64 hexadecimal digits (0~9, a~f or A~F).

Configuring as WLAN Client Adapter

This device can be configured as a wireless Ethernet adapter. In this mode, the device can connect to the other wireless stations (Ad-Hoc network type) or Access Point (Infrastructure network type) and you don't need to install any driver.

Quick start to configure

Step 1. In “Basic Settings” page, change the Mode to “Client” mode. And key in the SSID of the AP you want to connect then press “Apply Changes” button to apply the change.

Wireless LAN Series

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
 - Basic Settings**
 - Advanced Settings
 - Security
 - Access Control
 - WDS settings
 - Site Survey
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

Wireless Basic Settings

This page is used to configure the parameters for wireless LAN clients which may connect to your Access Point. Here you may change wireless encryption settings as well as wireless network parameters. Enable universal repeater mode can let radio act as AP and client simultaneously but remember the channel must be as same as the connected AP.

☐ Disable Wireless LAN Interface

Band: 2.4 GHz (B+G)

Mode: Client

Network Type: Infrastructure

SSID: Target-AP-SSID

Channel Number: 11

☐ Enable Mac Clone (Single Ethernet Client)

☐ Enable Universal Repeater Mode

Extended SSID:

(once selected and applied, extended SSID and channel number will be updated)

SSID	BSSID	Channel	Type	Encrypt	Signal
------	-------	---------	------	---------	--------

Step 2. Check the status of connection in “Status” web page

Wireless LAN Series

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- LAN Interface
- WAN Interface
- Route
- Firewall
- Management
 - Status**
 - QoS
 - Bandwidth Control
 - SNMP
 - Statistics
 - DDNS
 - Time Zone
 - Log
 - Upgrade Firmware
 - Save/Reload Settings
 - Password
- Reboot

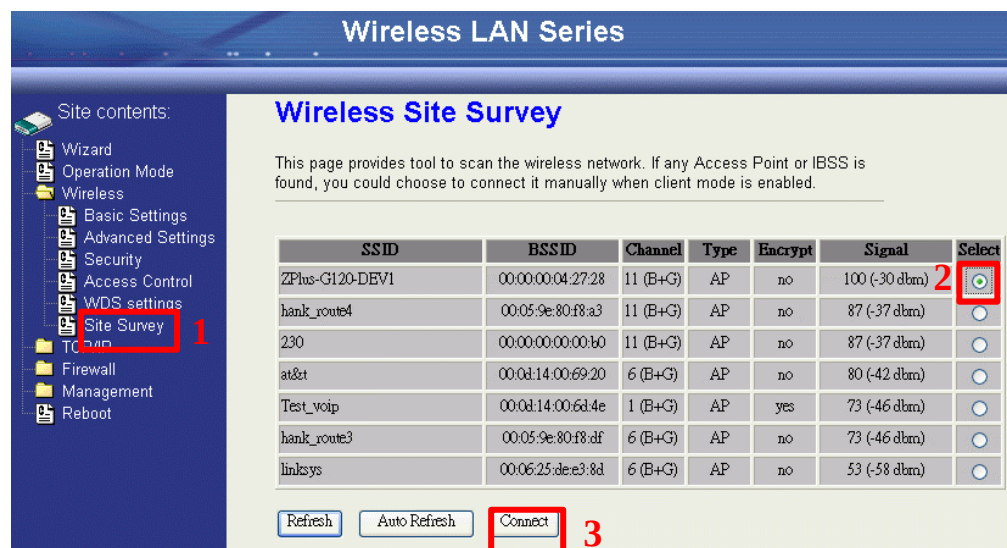
Access Point Status

This page shows the current status and some basic settings of the device.

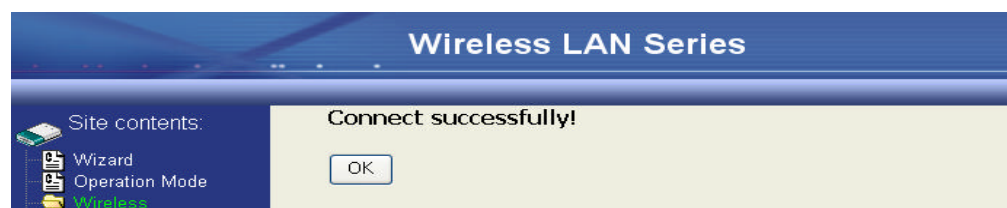
System	
Uptime	0day:0h:55m:46s
Free Memory	11808 kB
Firmware Version	1.3.0.6 20060420
Webpage Version	1.3.0.6 20060420
Wireless Configuration	
Mode	Infrastructure Client - Bridge
Band	2.4 GHz (B+G)
SSID	Target-AP-SSID
Channel Number	6
Encryption	Disabled
BSSID	00:00:00:00:00:00
State	Scanning
RSSI	0
TCP/IP Configuration	
Attain IP Protocol	Fixed IP
IP Address	192.168.2.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.2.1
DHCP Server	Enabled
MAC Address	00:00:aa:bb:dd:91

The alternative way to configure as following:

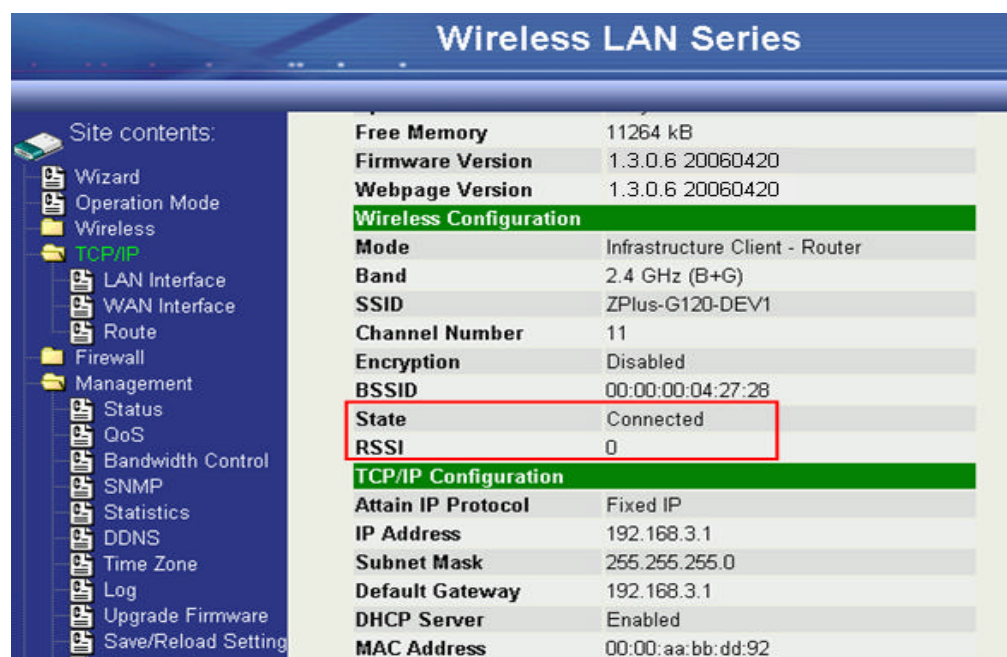
Step 1. In “Wireless Site Survey” page, select one of the SSIDs you want to connect and then press “Connect” button to establish the link.]



Step 2. If the linking is established successfully. It will show the message “Connect successfully”. Then press “OK”.



Step 3. Then you can check the linking information in “Status” page.



Note :

If the available network requires authentication and data encryption, you need to setup the authentication and encryption before step1 and all the settings must be as same as the Access Point or Station. About the detail authentication and data encryption settings, please refer the security section.

Authentication Type

In client mode, the device also supports two Authentication Types “Open system” and “Shared Key”. Although the default setting is “Auto”, not every Access Points can support “Auto” mode. If the authentication type on the Access Point is knew by user, we suggest to set the authentication type as same as the Access Point.

Data Encryption

In client mode, the device supports WEP and WPA Personal/Enterprise except WPA2 mixed mode data encryption. About the detail data encryption settings, please refer the security section.

Configuring Universal Repeater

This device can be configured as a Repeater. In this mode, the device can extend available wireless range of other AP let user can link the network that they want, Also the device working as AP and Repeater same time.

Following two ways describe how to make Universal Repeater effective.

1. Enable Universal Repeater Mode and then select a SSID in the Table that you want. Final click Apply Changes button to take effective. **(Click Refresh button to make table renew)**

This page is used to configure the parameters for wireless LAN clients which may connect to your Access Point. Here you may change wireless encryption settings as well as wireless network parameters. Enable universal repeater mode can let radio act as AP and client simultaneously but remember the channel must be as same as the connected AP.

☐ Disable Wireless LAN Interface

Band: 2.4 GHz (B+G)

Mode: AP

Network Type: Infrastructure

SSID: hank

Channel Number: 11 [Show Active Clients](#)

☐ Enable Mac Clone (Single Ethernet Client)

3 ☒ **Enable Universal Repeater Mode**

Extended SSID:

(once selected and applied, extended SSID and channel number will be updated)

SSID	BSSID	Channel	Type	Encrypt	RSSI	Quality	Select
ZPlus-G192-Public-IP	00:05:9e:81:45:51	3 (B+G)	AP	no	26 (-74 dbm)	85	☐
WLAN_G_TEST	00:0d:14:00:80:18	6 (B+G)	AP	no	26 (-74 dbm)	85	5 ☒
11b	00:06:25:0e:e6:1d	6 (B)	AP	no	23 (-80 dbm)	82	☐

4 [Refresh](#)

6 [Apply Changes](#) [Reset](#)

Note: Under **AP, WDS and AP+WDS mode**, The Universal Repeater can take effective.

2. Enter specific SSID in the Extended SSID field and then click Apply Changes button to take effective.

Wireless LAN Series

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- Basic Settings**
- Advanced Settings
- Security
- Access Control
- WDS settings
- Site Survey
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

Wireless Basic Settings

This page is used to configure the parameters for wireless LAN clients which may connect to your Access Point. Here you may change wireless encryption settings as well as wireless network parameters. Enable universal repeater mode can let radio act as AP and client simultaneously but remember the channel must be as same as the connected AP.

☐ Disable Wireless LAN Interface

Band: 2.4 GHz (B+G)

Mode: AP

Network Type: Infrastructure

SSID: ZPlus-G120

Channel Number: 11 [Show Active Clients](#)

☐ Enable Mac Clone (Single Ethernet Client)

☒ **Enable Universal Repeater Mode**

2 Extended SSID: WLAN_G_TEST

(once selected and applied, extended SSID and channel number will be updated)

SSID	BSSID	Channel	Type	Encrypt	Signal	Select
WLAN_G_TEST	00:0d:14:00:80:18	6 (B+G)	AP	no	16 (-80 dbm)	☐

[Refresh](#)

3 [Apply Changes](#) [Reset](#)

Ch 3. Configuring WDS

Wireless Distribution System (WDS) uses wireless media to communicate with the other devices, like the Ethernet does. This function allows one or more remote LANs connect with the local LAN. To do this, you must set these devices in the same channel and set MAC address of other devices you want to communicate with in the WDS AP List and then enable the WDS.

When you decide to use the WDS to extend your WLAN, please refer the following instructions for configuration.

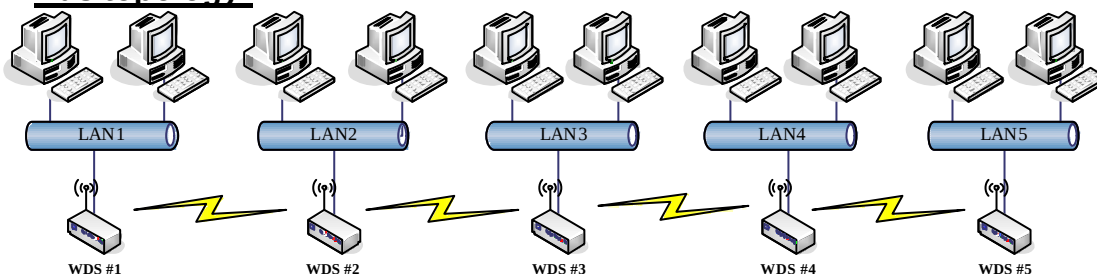
- The bridging devices by WDS must use the same radio channel.
- When the WDS function is enabled, all wireless stations can't connect the device.
- If your network topology has a loop, you need to enable the 802.1d Spanning Tree function.
- You don't need to add all MAC address of devices existed in your network to WDS AP List. WDS AP List only needs to specify the MAC address of devices you need to directly connect to.
- The bandwidth of device is limited, to add more bridging devices will split the more bandwidth to every bridging device.

WDS network topology

In this section, we will demonstrate the WDS network topologies and WDS AP List configuration. You can setup the four kinds of network topologies: bus, star, ring and mesh.

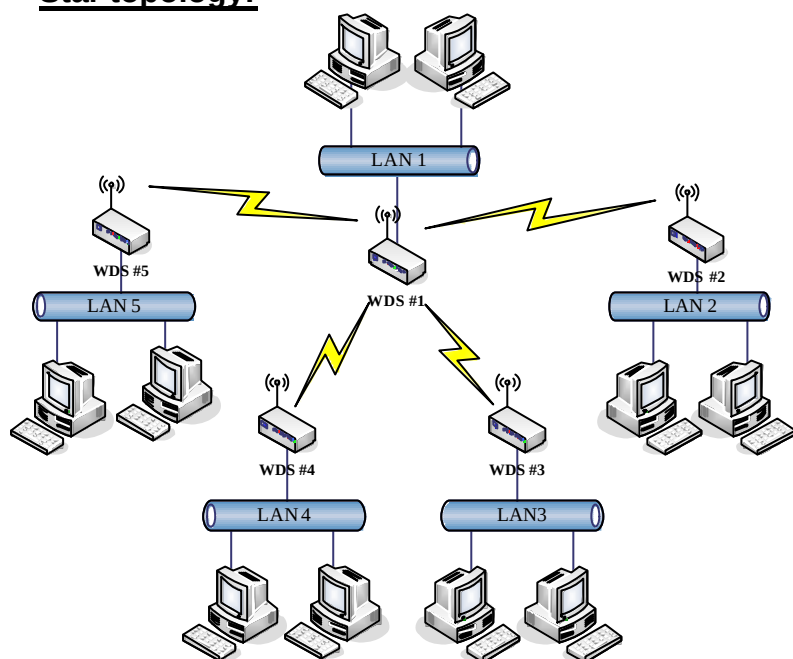
In this case, there are five devices with WDS enabled: WDS1, WDS2, WDS3, WDS4 and WDS5.

Bus topology:



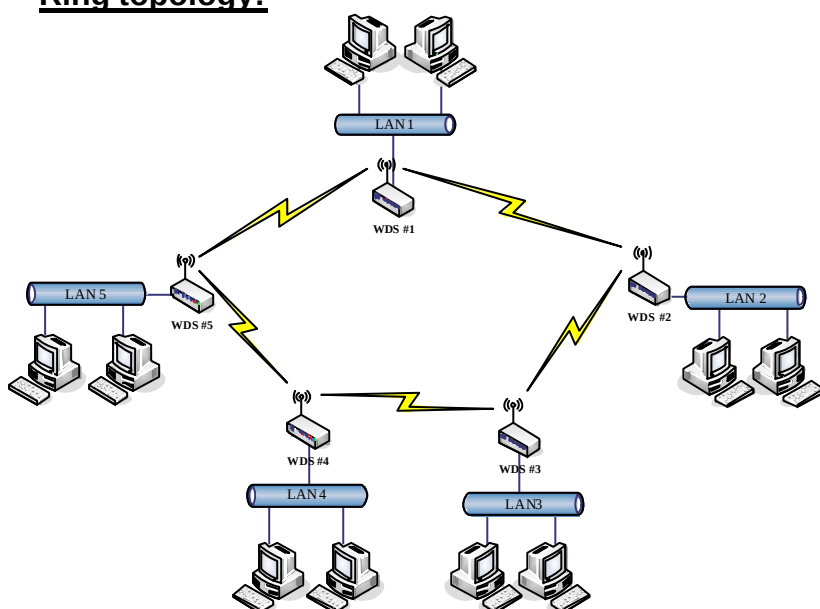
Device	Entries of WDS AP List	Spanning Tree Protocol Required
WDS1	The MAC Address of WDS2	No
WDS2	The MAC Addresses of WDS1 and WDS3	No
WDS3	The MAC Addresses of WDS2 and WDS4	No
WDS4	The MAC Addresses of WDS3 and WDS5	No
WDS5	The MAC Address of WDS4	No

Star topology:



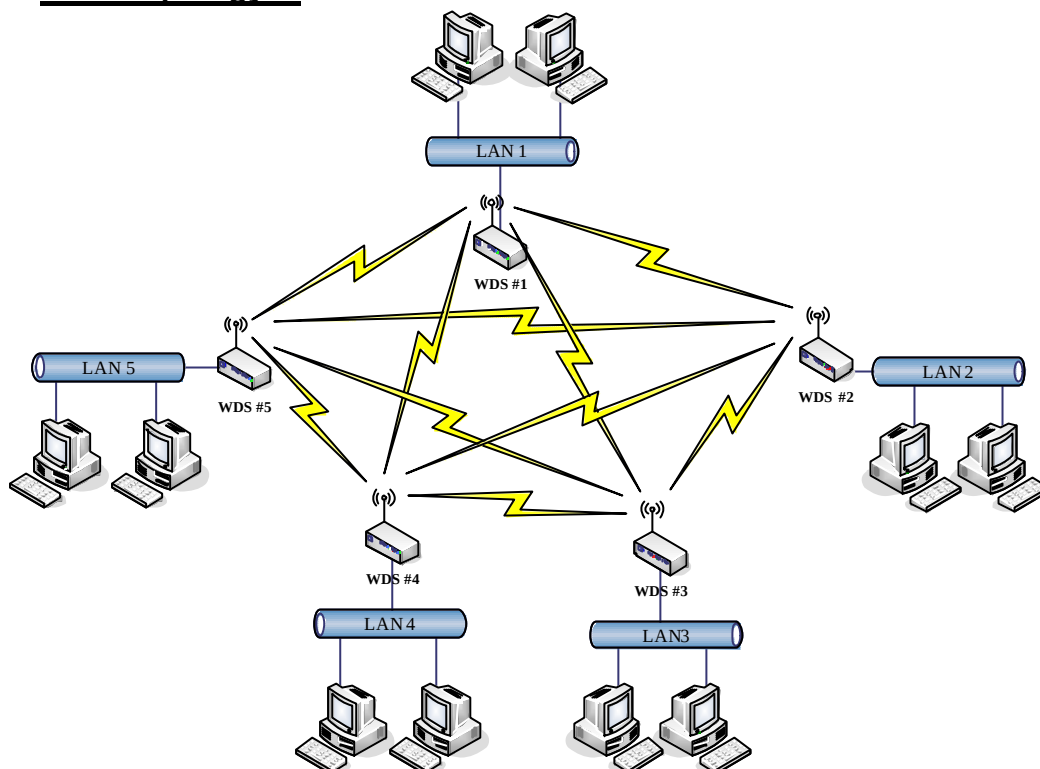
Device	Entries of WDS AP List	Spanning Tree Protocol Required
WDS1	The MAC Addresses of WDS2, WDS3, WDS4 and WDS5	No
WDS2	The MAC Address of WDS1	No
WDS3	The MAC Address of WDS1	No
WDS4	The MAC Address of WDS1	No
WDS5	The MAC Address of WDS1	No

Ring topology:



Device	Entries of WDS AP List	Spanning Tree Protocol Required
WDS1	The MAC Addresses of WDS2 and WDS5	Yes
WDS2	The MAC Addresses of WDS1 and WDS3	Yes
WDS3	The MAC Addresses of WDS2 and WDS4	Yes
WDS4	The MAC Addresses of WDS3 and WDS5	Yes
WDS5	The MAC Addresses of WDS4 and WDS1	Yes

Mesh topology :



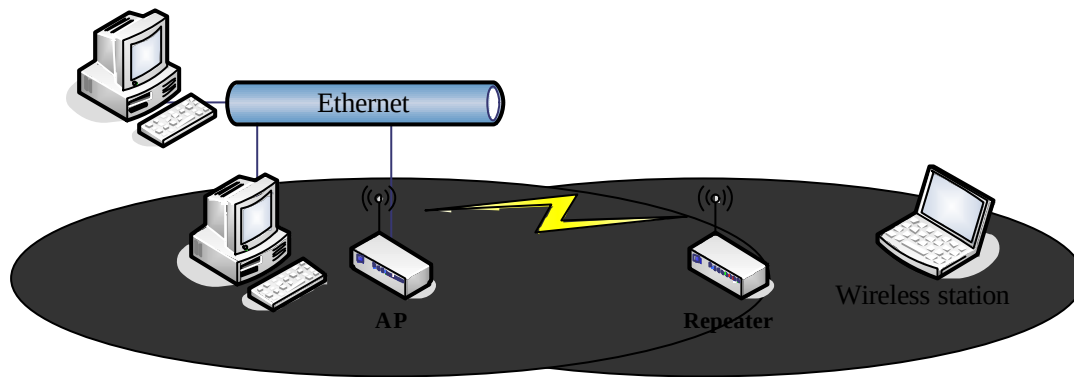
Device	Entries of WDS AP List	Spanning Tree Protocol Required
WDS1	The MAC Addresses of WDS2, WDS3, WDS4 and WDS5	Yes
WDS2	The MAC Addresses of WDS1, WDS3, WDS4 and WDS5	Yes
WDS3	The MAC Addresses of WDS1, WDS2, WDS4 and WDS5	Yes
WDS4	The MAC Addresses of WDS1, WDS2, WDS3 and WDS5	Yes
WDS5	The MAC Addresses of WDS1, WDS2, WDS3 and WDS4	Yes

WDS Application

Wireless Repeater

Wireless Repeater can be used to increase the coverage area of another device (Parent AP). Between the Parent AP and the Wireless Repeater, wireless stations can move among the coverage areas of both devices. When you decide to use the WDS as a Repeater, please refer the following instructions for configuration.

- In AP mode, enable the WDS function.
- You must set these connected devices with the same radio channel and SSID.
- Choose “WDS+AP” mode.
- Using the bus or star network topology.



Description	Entries of WDS AP List	Spanning Tree Protocol Required
Access Point	The MAC Address of Repeater	Yes
Repeater	The MAC Address of Access Point	Yes

Wireless Bridge

Wireless Bridge can establish a wireless connection between two or more Wired LANs. When you decide to use the WDS as a Wireless Bridge, please refer the following instructions for configuration.

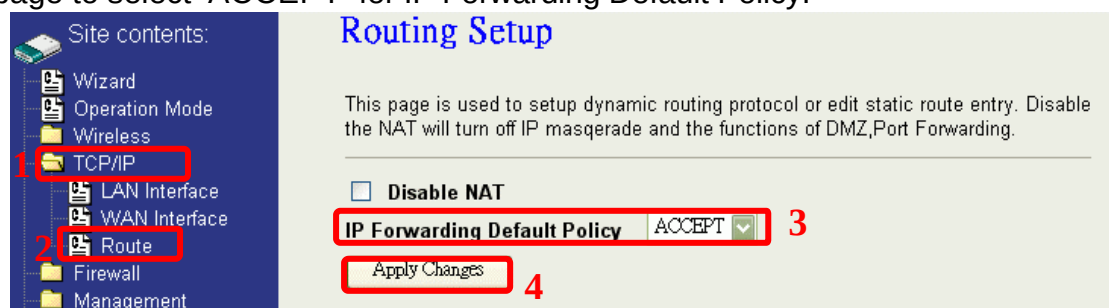
- In AP mode, enable the WDS function.
- You must set these connected devices with the same radio channel, but you may use different SSID.
- Choose “WDS” mode for only wireless backbone extension purpose.
- You can use any network topology, please refer the WDS topology section.

Ch 4. Advanced Configurations

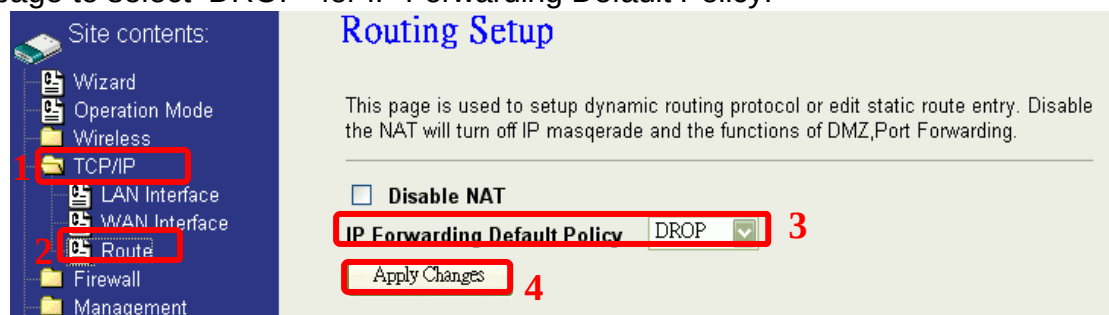
Configuring LAN to WAN Firewall

Filtering function is used to block or permit packets from LAN to WAN. The device supports three kinds of filter Port Filtering, IP Filtering and MAC Filtering. All the entries in current filter table are used to restrict or allow certain types of packets from your local network to through the device. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network. Denied or Allowed list depends on your IP forwarding default policy in Route page. The IP forwarding default policy is “ACCEPT”.

If you want block some application from LAN to WAN, you can go to Route page to select “ACCEPT” for IP Forwarding Default Policy.



If you want permit some application from LAN to WAN, you can go to Route page to select “DROP” for IP Forwarding Default Policy.



Port Filtering

When you enable the Port Filtering function, you can specify a single port or port ranges in current filter table. If you select ACCEPT for the IP forwarding default policy, once the source port of outgoing packets match the port definition or within the port ranges in the table, the firewall will block those packets form LAN to WAN.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
 - Port Filtering
 - IP Filtering
 - MAC Filtering
 - Port Forwarding
 - DMZ
 - VPN
 - Management
 - Reboot

Port Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict(allow) certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing your local network. Denied or Allowed list depends on your IP forwarding default policy in Route page.

☒ **Enable Port Filtering (denied list)**

Port Range: - Protocol: Both Comment:

Apply Changes Reset

Current Filter Table:

Port Range	Protocol	Comment	Select
20-21	TCP+UDP	FTP	☐
23	TCP	Telnet	☐
80	TCP+UDP	Http	☐

Delete Selected Delete All Reset

If you select DROP for the IP forwarding default policy, once the source port of outgoing packets match the port definition or within the port ranges in the table, the firewall will allow those packets form LAN to WAN.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
 - Port Filtering
 - IP Filtering
 - MAC Filtering
 - Port Forwarding
 - DMZ
 - VPN
 - Management
 - Reboot

Port Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict(allow) certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing your local network. Denied or Allowed list depends on your IP forwarding default policy in Route page.

☒ **Enable Port Filtering (allowed list)**

Port Range: - Protocol: Both Comment:

Apply Changes Reset

Current Filter Table:

Port Range	Protocol	Comment	Select
20-21	TCP+UDP	FTP	☐
23	TCP	Telnet	☐
80	TCP+UDP	Http	☐

Delete Selected Delete All Reset

IP Filtering

When you enable the IP Filtering function, you can specify local IP Addresses in current filter table. If you select ACCEPT for the IP forwarding default policy, once the source IP address of outgoing packets match the IP address definition in the table, the firewall will block those packets form LAN to WAN.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
 - Port Filtering
 - IP Filtering
 - MAC Filtering
 - Port Forwarding
 - DMZ
 - VPN
 - Management
 - Reboot

IP Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict(allow) certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing your local network. Denied or Allowed list depends on your IP forwarding default policy in Route page.

☒ **Enable IP Filtering (denied list)**

Local IP Address: Protocol: Both Comment:

Apply Changes Reset

Current Filter Table:

Local IP Address	Protocol	Comment	Select
192.168.2.11	TCP	Client 11	☐
192.168.2.23	TCP+UDP	Client 23	☐
192.168.2.35	UDP	Client 35	☐

Delete Selected Delete All Reset

If you select DROP for the IP forwarding default policy, once the source IP address of outgoing packets match the IP address definition in the table, the firewall will allow those packets form LAN to WAN.

IP Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict(allow) certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing your local network. Denied or Allowed list depends on your IP forwarding default policy in Route page.

☒ **Enable IP Filtering (allowed list)**

Local IP Address: Protocol: Comment:

Current Filter Table:

Local IP Address	Protocol	Comment	Select
192.168.2.11	TCP	Client 11	☐
192.168.2.23	TCP+UDP	Client 23	☐
192.168.2.35	UDP	Client 35	☐

MAC Filtering

When you enable the MAC Filtering function, you can specify the MAC Addresses in current filter table. If you select ACCEPT for the IP forwarding default policy, once the source MAC Address of outgoing packets match the MAC Address definition in the table, the firewall will block those packets form LAN to WAN.

MAC Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict(allow) certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing your local network. Denied or Allowed list depends on your IP forwarding default policy in Route page.

☒ **Enable MAC Filtering (denied list)**

MAC Address: Comment:

Current Filter Table:

MAC Address	Comment	Select
00:00:03:12:01:02	Client 1	☐
00:00:00:06:06:10	Client 5	☐
00:00:00:10:10:22	Client 13	☐

If you select DROP for the IP forwarding default policy, once the source MAC Address of outgoing packets match the MAC Address definition in the table, the firewall will allow those packets form LAN to WAN.

MAC Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict(allow) certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing your local network. Denied or Allowed list depends on your IP forwarding default policy in Route page.

☒ **Enable MAC Filtering (allowed list)**

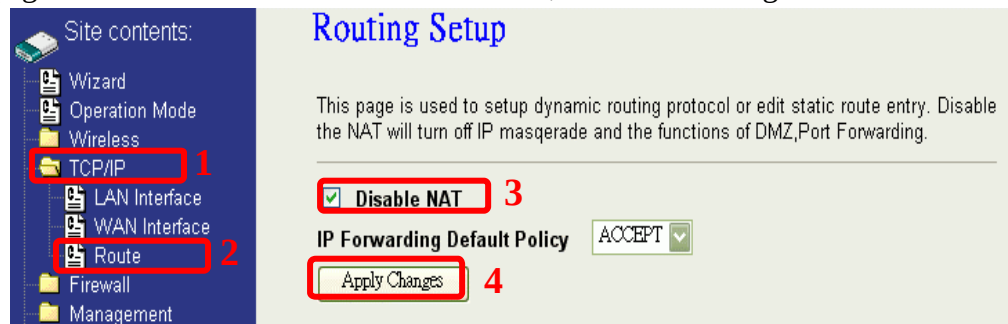
MAC Address: Comment:

Current Filter Table:

MAC Address	Comment	Select
00:00:03:12:01:02	Client 1	☐
00:00:00:06:06:10	Client 5	☐
00:00:00:10:10:22	Client 13	☐

NAT (Network Address Translation)

NAT is the translation between public IP address and private IP address. While NAT is enabling, you can use port forwarding or DMZ to redirect your common network services. If you want to disable NAT, you can go to Management-Route page to disable it and the functions of DMZ, Port Forwarding will be disabled.



Configuring Port Forwarding (Virtual Server)

This function allows you to automatically redirect common network services to a specific machine behind the NAT firewall. These settings are only necessary if you wish to host some sort of server like a web server or mail server on the private local network behind the device's NAT firewall.



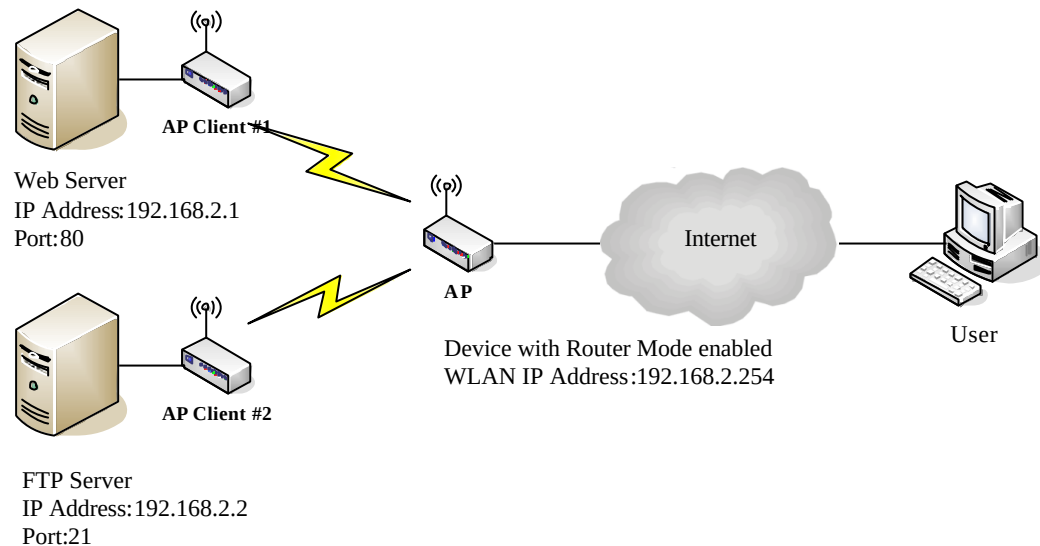
The most often used port numbers are shown in the following table.

Services	Port Number
ECHO	7
FTP (File Transfer Protocol)	21
Telnet	23
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)	25
DNS (Domain Name System)	53
Finger	79
HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)	80
POP3 (Post Protocol)	110
NNTP (Network News Transport Protocol)	119
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	161
SNMP trap	162

SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)	5060
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)	1723

Multiple Servers behind NAT Example:

In this case, there are two PCs in the local network accessible for outside users.



Current Port Forwarding Table:

Local IP Address	Protocol	Port Range	Comment	Select
192.168.2.1	TCP+UDP	80	Web Server	☐
192.168.2.2	TCP+UDP	21	FTP Server	☐

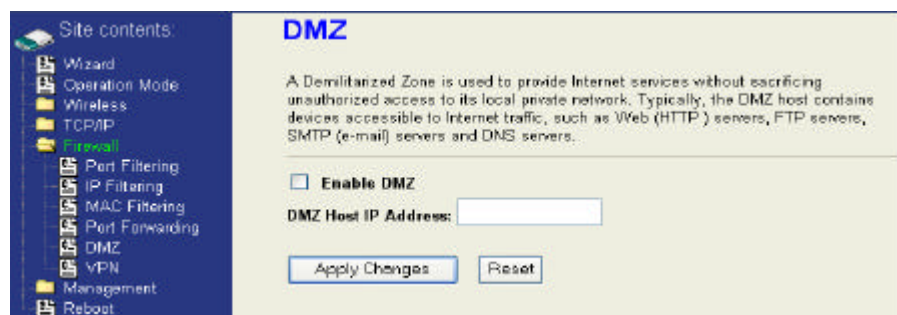
Delete Selected

Delete All

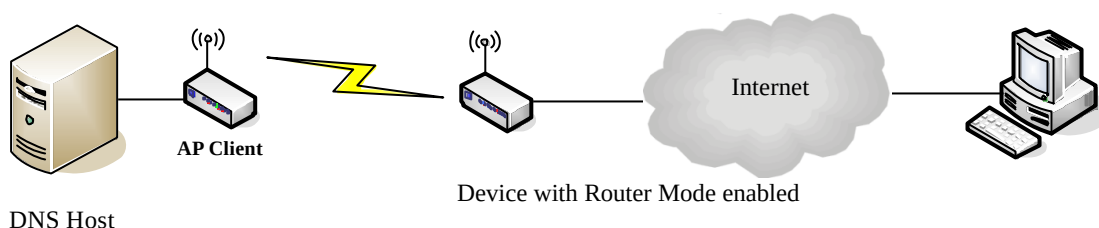
Reset

Configuring DMZ

A Demilitarized Zone is used to provide Internet services without sacrificing unauthorized access to its local private network. Typically, the DMZ host contains devices accessible to Internet traffic, such as Web (HTTP) servers, FTP servers, SMTP (e-mail) servers and DNS servers. So that all inbound packets will be redirected to the computer you set. It also is useful while you run some applications (ex. Internet game) that use uncertain incoming ports.



- Enable DMZ:** Enable the “Enable DMZ”, and then click “Apply Changes” button to save the changes.
- DMZ Host IP Address:** Input the IP Address of the computer that you want to expose to Internet.



Configuring WAN Interface

The device supports four kinds of IP configuration for WAN interface, including Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE and PPTP. You can select one of the WAN Access Types depend on your ISP required. The default WAN Access Type is “Static IP”.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- LAN Interface
- WAN Interface
- Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: Static IP

IP Address: 172.1.1.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 172.1.1.254

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address: 000000000000

☐ Enable uPNP
☒ Enable Web Server Access on WAN
☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

Static IP

You can get the IP configuration data of Static-IP from your ISP. And you will need to fill the fields of IP address, subnet mask, gateway address, and one of the DNS addresses.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
 - LAN Interface
 - WAN Interface
 - Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: Static IP ▼

IP Address: 172.1.1.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 172.1.1.254

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address: 000000000000

☐ Enable uPNP
☒ Enable Web Server Access on WAN
☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

IP Address:	The Internet Protocol (IP) address of WAN interface provided by your ISP or MIS. The address will be your network identifier besides your local network.
Subnet Mask:	The number used to identify the IP subnet network, indicating whether the IP address can be recognized on the LAN or if it must be reached through a gateway.
Default Gateway:	The IP address of Default Gateway provided by your ISP or MIS. Default Gateway is the intermediate network device that has knowledge of the network IDs of the other networks in the Wide Area Network, so it can forward the packets to other gateways until they are delivered to the one connected to the specified destination.
DNS 1~3:	The IP addresses of DNS provided by your ISP. DNS (Domain Name Server) is used to map domain names to IP addresses. DNS maintain central lists of domain name/IP addresses and map the domain names in your Internet requests to other servers on the Internet until the specified web site is found.
Clone MAC Address:	Clone device MAC address to the specify MAC address required by your ISP
Enable uPNP:	Enable uPNP, this function allows the device to be found and configured automatically by the system. (Ex. Window XP)

DHCP Client (Dynamic IP)

All IP configuration data besides DNS will obtain from the DHCP server when DHCP-Client WAN Access Type is selected.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
 - LAN Interface
 - WAN Interface
 - Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: DHCP Client

☐ Attain DNS Automatically
☒ **Set DNS Manually**

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address:

☐ Enable uPNP
☒ **Enable Web Server Access on WAN**
☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

DNS1~3:

The IP addresses of DNS provided by your ISP.

DNS (Domain Name Server) is used to map domain names to IP addresses. DNS maintain central lists of domain name/IP addresses and map the domain names in your Internet requests to other servers on the Internet until the specified web site is found.

Clone MAC Address:

Clone device MAC address to the specify MAC address required by your ISP

Enable uPNP:

Enable uPNP, this function allows the device to be found and configured automatically by the system. (Ex. Window XP)

PPPoE

When the PPPoE (Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet) WAN Access Type is selected, you must fill the fields of User Name, Password provided by your ISP. The IP configuration will be done when the device successfully authenticates with your ISP.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
 - LAN Interface
 - WAN Interface
 - Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: PPPoE

User Name:

Password:

Connection Type: Continuous
Connect
Disconnect

Idle Time: (1-1000 minutes)

MTU Size: (1400-1492 bytes)

☐ Attain DNS Automatically
☒ **Set DNS Manually**

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address:

☐ Enable uPNP
☒ **Enable Web Server Access on WAN**
☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

User Name:	The account provided by your ISP
Password:	The password for your account.
Connect Type:	“Continuous “ : connect to ISP permanently “Manual” : Manual connect/disconnect to ISP “On-Demand”: Automatically connect to ISP when user needs to access the Internet.
Idle Time:	The number of inactivity minutes to disconnect from ISP. This setting is only available when “Connect on Demand” connection type is selected.
MTU Size:	Maximum Transmission Unit, 1412 is the default setting; you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP.
DNS1~3:	The IP addresses of DNS provided by your ISP. DNS (Domain Name Server) is used to map domain names to IP addresses. DNS maintain central lists of domain name/IP addresses and map the domain names in your Internet requests to other servers on the Internet until the specified web site is found.
Clone MAC Address:	Clone device MAC address to the specify MAC address required by your ISP.
Enable UPnP:	Enable UPnP, this function allows the device to be found and configured automatically by the system. (Ex. Window XP)

PPTP

Point to Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a service that applies to connections in Europe only.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
 - LAN Interface
 - WAN Interface
 - Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: PPTP

IP Address: 172.1.1.2

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Server IP Address: 172.1.1.1

User Name:

Password:

MTU Size: 1412 (1400-1492 bytes)

☐ Attain DNS Automatically
☒ Set DNS Manually

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address: 000000000000

☐ Enable uPNP
☒ Enable Web Server Access on WAN
☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

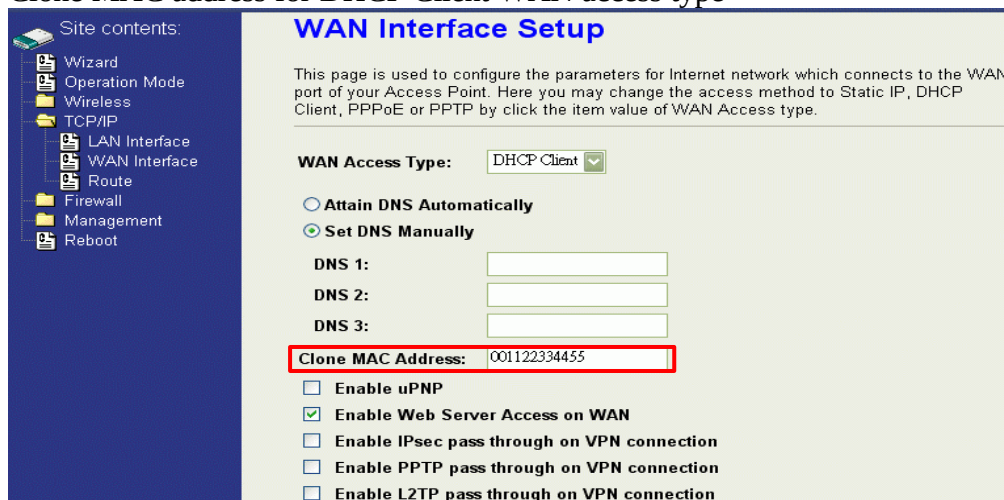
IP Address:	The Internet Protocol (IP) address of WAN interface provided by your ISP or MIS. The address will be your network identifier besides your local network.
Subnet Mask:	The number used to identify the IP subnet network, indicating whether the IP address can be recognized on the LAN or if it must be reached through a gateway.
Server IP Address: (Default Gateway)	The IP address of PPTP server
User Name:	The account provided by your ISP
Password:	The password of your account
MTU Size:	Maximum Transmission Unit, 1412 is the default setting, you may need to change the MTU for optimal performance with your specific ISP.
DNS1~3:	The IP addresses of DNS provided by your ISP. DNS (Domain Name Server) is used to map domain names to IP addresses. DNS maintain central lists of domain name/IP addresses and map the domain names in your Internet requests to other servers on the Internet until the specified web site is found.
Clone MAC Address:	Clone device MAC address to the specify MAC address required by your ISP.
Enable uPnP:	Enable uPnP, this function allows the device to be found and configured automatically by the system. (Ex. Window XP)

Configuring Clone MAC Address

The device provides MAC address clone feature to fit the requirement of some ISP need to specify the client MAC address.

Physical WAN interface MAC Address clone

1. Clone MAC address for DHCP Client WAN access type



2. Clone MAC address for Static IP WAN access type

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
 - LAN Interface
 - WAN Interface
 - Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: Static IP

IP Address: 172.1.1.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 172.1.1.254

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address: 001122334455

☐ Enable uPNP

☒ Enable Web Server Access on WAN

☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection

☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection

☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

3. Clone MAC address for PPPoE WAN access type

Wireless LAN Series

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
 - LAN Interface
 - WAN Interface
 - Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: PPPoE

User Name: 87043509@hinet.net

Password: *****

Connection Type: Continuous

Idle Time: 1 (1-1000 minutes)

MTU Size: 1412 (1400-1492 bytes)

☐ Attain DNS Automatically

☒ Set DNS Manually

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address: 001122334455

☐ Enable uPNP

☒ Enable Web Server Access on WAN

☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection

☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection

☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

4. Clone MAC address for PPTP WAN access type

Wireless LAN Series

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
 - LAN Interface
 - WAN Interface
 - Route
- Firewall
- Management
- Reboot

WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to Static IP, DHCP Client, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.

WAN Access Type: PPTP

IP Address: 172.1.1.2

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Server IP Address: 172.1.1.1

User Name:

Password:

MTU Size: 1412 (1400-1492 bytes)

☐ Attain DNS Automatically

☒ Set DNS Manually

DNS 1:

DNS 2:

DNS 3:

Clone MAC Address: 001122334455

☐ Enable uPNP

☒ Enable Web Server Access on WAN

☐ Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection

☐ Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection

☐ Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection

5. Physical LAN interface MAC address clone

The screenshot shows the 'LAN Interface Setup' page for a 'Wireless LAN Series' device. The left sidebar contains a 'Site contents' menu with options: Wizard, Operation Mode, Wireless, TCP/IP, LAN Interface (selected), WAN Interface, Route, Firewall, Management, and Reboot. The main content area has a title 'LAN Interface Setup' and a description: 'This page is used to configure the parameters for local area network which connects to the device. Here you may change the setting for IP Address, Subnet Mask, DHCP, etc..'. The configuration fields are: IP Address (192.168.2.1), Subnet Mask (255.255.255.0), Default Gateway (0.0.0.0), DHCP (Server), DHCP Client Range (192.168.2.2 - 192.168.2.254) with a 'Show Client' button, 802.1d Spanning Tree (Disabled), Clone MAC Address (001122334455, highlighted with a red box), and MTU Size (1500).

Configuring DHCP Server

1. To use the DHCP server inside the device, please make sure there is no other DHCP server existed in the same network as the device.
2. Enable the DHCP Server option and assign the client range of IP addresses as following page.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing the 'LAN Interface Setup' page. In this configuration, the 'Clone MAC Address' field is set to '000000000000'. At the bottom of the page, there are two buttons: 'Apply Changes' and 'Reset'.

3. When the DHCP server is enabled and also the device router mode is enabled then the default gateway for all the DHCP client hosts will set to the IP address of device.

Bandwidth Control

This functionality can control Bandwidth of Up/Downstream

1. Enable Bandwidth Control and then enter Data Rate, Latency and Burst Packet in the specific field.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
- Management 1
- Status
- QoS 2
- Bandwidth Control**
- SNMP
- Statistics
- DDNS
- Time Zone
- Log
- Miscellaneous
- Upgrade Firmware
- Save/Reload Setting

Bandwidth Control Settings

This page is used to configure the networking bandwidth. You can set the upstream and downstream data rate when the device is set to client mode.

3 ☒ **Bandwidth Control**

Upstream Data Rate:	24000	(16-24000 kbps)
Upstream Latency:	50	(20-1024 ms)
Upstream Burst Packet:	25600	(1600-40000 Bytes)
Downstream Data Rate:	24000	(16-24000 kbps)
Downstream Latency:	50	(20-1024 ms)
Downstream Burst Packet:	25600	(1600-40000 Bytes)

4

Note: Only device on **Client** mode or **WISP** mode this functionality can take effective.

2. Parameter Definition

Label	Description
Upstream Data Rate	Speed of transmit data that from Ethernet interface to Wireless interface.
Upstream Latency	Similar a waiting time the data queuing-time.
Upstream Burst Packet	Similar a buffer the data will into the buffer while the data is transmit or receive.
Downstream Data Rate	Speed of transmit data that from Wireless interface to Ethernet interface.
Downstream Latency	Similar a waiting time the data queuing-time.
Downstream Burst Packet	Similar a buffer the data will into the buffer while the data is transmit or receive.

QoS (Quality of Service)

Filter Priority and IP-ToS have not finished yet and also fine tuning.

QoS allows you to specify some rules, to ensure the quality of service in your network. Such as use Bandwidth Priority concept to allocate bandwidth. This function can be helpful in shaping and queuing traffic from LAN (WLAN) to WAN or LAN to WLAN, but not WLAN to WLAN.

Enable the QoS and then fill in Bandwidth Ratio (H/M/L) the device has three Bandwidth Priorities High, Medium and Low user can allocation Bandwidth to these and default is High:50%, Medium:30% and Low:20%.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
- Management**
 - Status
 - QoS**
 - Bandwidth Control
 - SNMP
 - Statistics
 - DDNS
 - Time Zone
 - Log

QoS setting

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain quality of service for your network. Use of such setting can be helpful in traffic control or queuing discipline of your network. The traffic control among WLAN stations is futile, it works between LAN(WLAN)/WAN or LAN/WLAN. The default queue is Med and once the bandwidth borrowed is enabled, the higher bandwidth priority will get the remaining bandwidth first.

3 ☒ **QoS Enabled**

☒ **Bandwidth Borrowed**

Max Throughput : (kbps)

Bandwidth Ratio (H/M/L): 4 : : (%)

5

The following table describes the priorities that you can apply to bandwidth.

Priority Level	Description
High	Typically used for voice or video applications that is especially sensitive to the variations in delay.
Medium	Typically used for important traffic that can tolerate some delay.
Low	Typically used for non-critical traffic such as a large number of transfers but that should not affect other application.

Click the **QoS** link under **Management** to open the QoS Setting page. This page is divided into three parts: basic settings, QoS rule settings, and current QoS setting table.

1. Enable QoS and enter Max Throughput (default 20Mbps) 、Bandwidth Ratio (default H:50%, M:30%, L:20%)

☒ **QoS Enabled**

☒ **Bandwidth Borrowed**

Max Throughput : (kbps)

Bandwidth Ratio (H/M/L): : : (%)

The following table describes the labels in this part.

Label	Description
QoS Enabled	Select this check box to enable quality of service.

Bandwidth Borrowed	Select this check box to allow a rule to borrow unused bandwidth. Bandwidth borrowing is decided by priority of the rules. Higher priority will get the remaining bandwidth first.
Max Throughput	Enter the value of max throughput in kbps that you want to allocate for one rule. The value should be between 1200 kbps and 24000 kbps.
Bandwidth Ratio (H/M/L)	You can specify the ratio of priority in these fields. The range is from 1 to 99. The High priority's ratio should be higher than Medium priority's ratio and Medium priority's ratio should be higher than Low priority's ratio.
Apply Changes	Click this button to save and apply your settings.

2. QoS Rule settings

Source IP Address :	
Source Netmask :	
Destination IP Address :	
Destination Netmask :	
Source MAC Address :	
Destination MAC Address :	
Source Port / range:	to
Destination Port / range:	to
Protocol:	▼
Bandwidth Priority:	▼
Filter Priority:	▼ (Lower number, Higher Priority)
IP TOS Set:	▼

The following table describes the labels in this part.

Label	Description
IP Address	Enter source/destination IP Address in dotted decimal notation.
Netmask	Once the source/destination IP Address is entered, the subnet mask address must be filled in this field.
MAC Address	Enter source/destination MAC Address.
Port / range	You can enter specific port number or port range of the source/destination
Protocol	Select a protocol from the drop down list box. Choose TCP/UDP, TCP or UDP .
Bandwidth Priority	Select a bandwidth priority from the drop down list box. Choose Low, Medium or High .
Filter Priority	Select a filter priority number from the drop down list box. Lower number gets higher priority while two rules have the same bandwidth priority.
IP TOS Match	Select an IP type-of-service value from the drop down list box. Choose Normal Service, Minimize Cost, Maximize Reliability, Maximize Throughput, or Minimize Delay.
Apply Changes	Click this button to save and apply your settings.

Reset

Click this button to begin re-input the parameters.

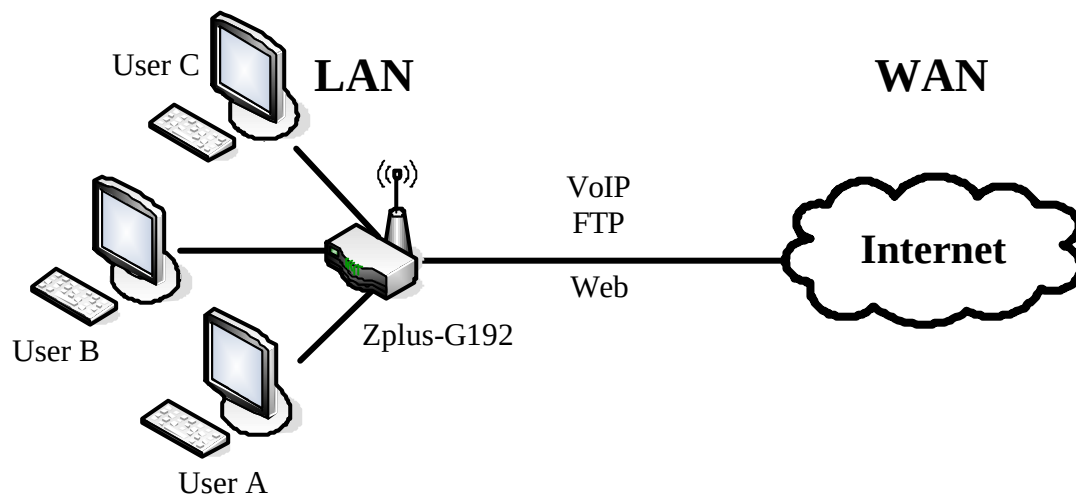
Current QoS setting table

In this part, you can see how many rules have been specified. And you can see the detail about the rules and manage the rules. This table can input 50 rules at most.

Current QoS Setting:
(Mask 255.255.255.255 means single host)

Src Addr	Dst Addr	Src MAC	Dst MAC	Src Port	Dst Port	Pro	Pri	Filter	TOS	Sel
192.168.2.11/24	140.113.27.181/24	00:05:9e:80:aa:ee	-	21-21	21-21	TCP	LOW	0	Normal	☐
anywhere	anywhere	-	-	80-80	-	TCP/UDP	MED	0	Normal	☐
192.168.2.13/24	anywhere	-	-	50000-50050	-	TCP/UDP	LOW	2	Normal	☐
anywhere	192.168.2.12/24	-	-	-	-	TCP/UDP	MED	1	Normal	☐
192.168.2.15/24	anywhere	00:05:9e:80:aa:cc	-	-	-	TCP/UDP	HIGH	0	Normal	☐

An example for usage



For example, there are three users in your network.

- User A wants to **browse the websites** to retrieve information.
- User B wants to use **FTP** connection to download a large file.
- User C wants to use **software phone** to connect with customer.

The voice is sensitive to the variations in delay; you can set **High** priority for **User C**.

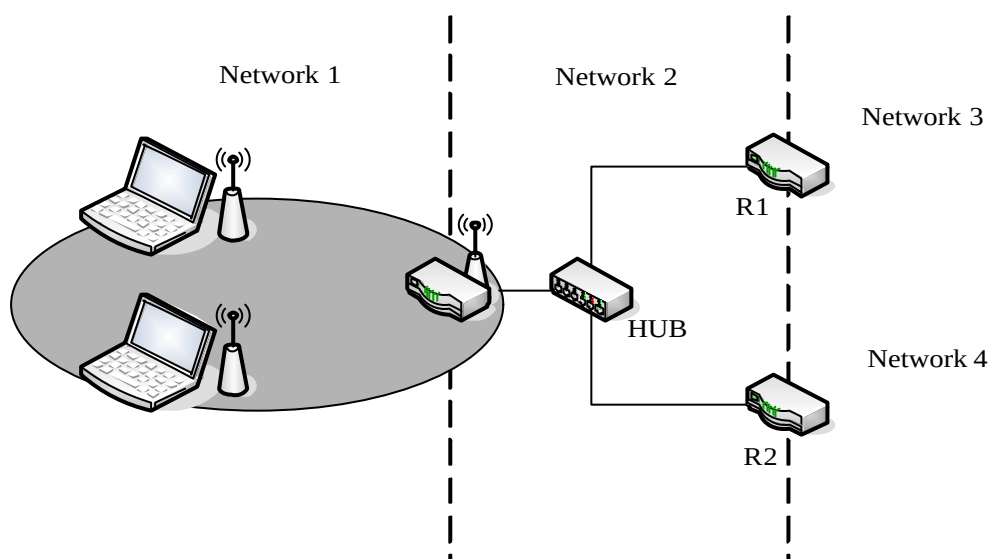
The FTP transmission may take a long time; you can set **Low** priority for **User B**.

Current QoS Setting:
(Mask 255.255.255.255 means single host)

Src Addr	Dst Addr	Src MAC	Dst MAC	Src Port	Dst Port	Pro	Pri	Filter	TOS	Sel
192.168.2.11/24	anywhere	-	-	5060-5061	-	TCP/UDP	HIGH	0	Normal	☐
192.168.2.12/24	anywhere	-	-	21-21	-	TCP	LOW	0	Normal	☐
192.168.2.13/24	anywhere	-	-	80-80	-	TCP	MED	0	Normal	☐

Static Route Setup

User can set the routing information let the Router knows what routing is correct also it can not learn automatically through other means.



For example, if user wants to link the Network 3 and Network 4 separately from Network 1 that Routing Table configuration as blow:

1. Enable Static Route in Route Setup of TCP/IP page and then enter IP Address of Network 3, Subnet Mask and IP Address of Router (R1) in Default Gateway field final click Apply Change button.

☒ **Enable Static Route**

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Default Gateway:

2. Enter IP Address of Network 4, Subnet Mask and IP Address of Router (R2) in Default Gateway field final click Apply Change button.

☒ Enable Static Route

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Default Gateway:

3. In Static Route Table there have two routings for Network 3 and Network 4

Static Route Table:

Destination IP Address	Netmask	Gateway	Select
192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1	☐
192.168.4.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.2	☐

Dynamic Route Setup

The Dynamic Route utilizes RIP1/2 to transmit and receive the route information with other Routers.

1. Enable Dynamic Route and then select RIP 1, RIP2 or Both to transmit/receive packets final click Apply Change button.

☒ Enable Dynamic Route

RIP transmit to WAN

RIP receive from WAN

RIP transmit to LAN

RIP receive from LAN

2. Click Show Route Table button to show Dynamic Route Table.

☐ Enable Static Route

IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Default Gateway:

3. In Dynamic Routing Table there have two routings for Network 3 and Network 4

Routing Table

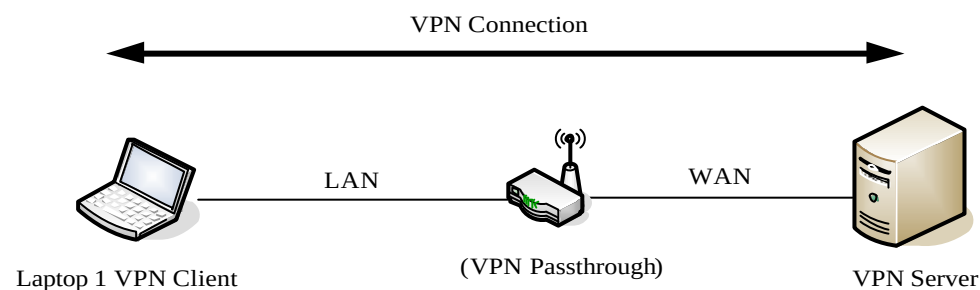
This table shows the all routing entry .

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	iface
255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	UH	0	0	0	br0
192.168.4.0	192.168.2.2	255.255.255.0	UG	2	0	0	br0
192.168.3.0	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0	UG	2	0	0	br0
192.168.2.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	br0
172.1.1.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	wlan0
0.0.0.0	172.1.1.254	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	wlan0

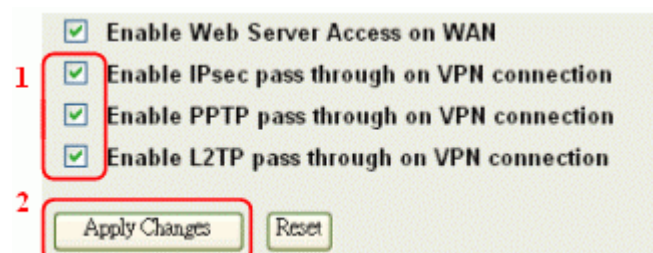
Refresh Close

VPN Pass-through

This functionality let the device can Pass-through the VPN packets including PPTP/ L2TP/IPsec VPN Connection.



1. Check the VPN Pass-through in WAN Interface of TCP/IP Page that you want and then click Apply Changes button.



Using CLI Menu

Start a SSH(Secure Shell) client session to login the device

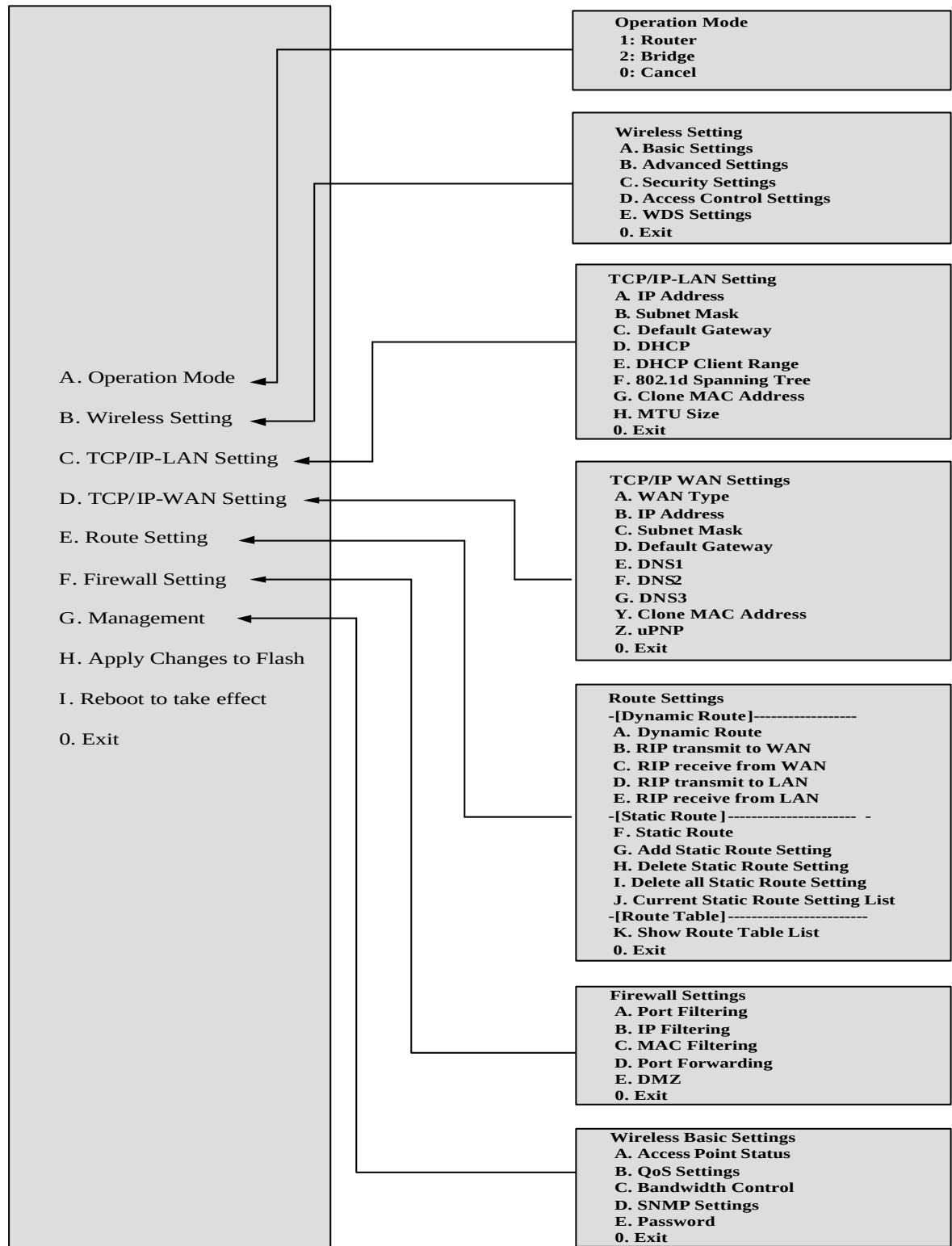
The SSH server daemon inside device uses well-known TCP port 22.

User must use SSH client utility such like Putty to login the device. The default password for user "root" is "qwerty", once user login the device then can change the password by CLI command.

Execute CLI program

This program won't execute automatically when user login the device. User must manually execute it by typing the case-sensitive command "cli". Please note that any modified settings won't save permanently until user "Apply Changes to Flash" or reboot it. The new settings modified by CLI will take effect after rebooting the device.

Menu Tree List



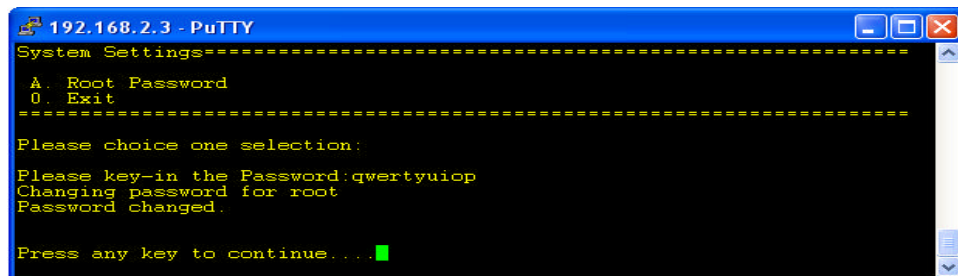
The System Management

Password Protection

Both Web-Browser and SSH configuration interfaces have password protection.



To disable the Web-Browser password protection just leave the “User Name” field to blank then click “Apply Changes” button.



To change the password of user “root” for SSH session, please use the CLI menu item G. System Setting→A. Root Password

SNMP Agent

This device is compatible with SNMP v1/v2c and provides standard MIB II. Currently only the “public” community string is available and the modified settings by SNMP SET request will be lost after rebooting the device.

1. Enable SNMP and then enter IP Address of SNMP Manager in Trap Receiver IP Address field and Community String in System Community String field. Final click Apply Changes button.

Site contents:

- Wizard
- Operation Mode
- Wireless
- TCP/IP
- Firewall
- Management
- Status
- QoS
- Bandwidth Control
- SNMP
- Statistics
- DDNS
- Time Zone
- Log
- Miscellaneous
- Upgrade Firmware
- Save/Reload Setting
- Password
- Reboot

SNMP Settings

This page is used to configure the SNMP settings. You can get some of the system information via setting the SNMP network protocol.

3 ☒ **SNMP Enabled**

System Community String: public

System Name: hank

System Location: 1F

System Contact: hank

Trap Receiver IP Address1: 4 192.168.2.11

Address1 Community String: hank

Trap Receiver IP Address2:

Address2 Community String:

Trap Receiver IP Address3:

Address3 Community String:

5

2. Following Table describes the SNMP configuration parameter

Label	Description
System Community String	This is password sent with each trap to the SNMP Manager.
System Name	Type the Name which is name of device.
System Location	Type the Location which is location of device
System Contact	Type the Name which is person or group when the device has problem can find they.
Trap Receiver IP Address	Type the IP Address which is address of SNMP Manager.
Trap Receiver Community String	This is password receive with trap from the device (SNMP Agent).

3. SNMP Traps

Traps	Description
coldStart(0)	The trap from device after reboot the device
linkDown(2)	The trap is sent when any of the links are down. See the following table.
linkup(3)	The trap is sent when any of the links are UP. See the following table.
authenticationFailure(4)	The trap is sent when the device receiving gets or sets requirement with wrong community.

4. Private MIBs

OID	Description
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.1	Mode, Operation Mode in device.
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.2	SSID, SSID of the device
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.3	Channel, Channel of the device in WLAN
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.4	Band, 802.11g / 802.11b only
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.5	RSSI, Receive Signal Strength Index (Support AP and Client RSSI)
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.6	Active_Clients, The number of associate clients
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.7	Active_Clients_List, Client's Information (MAC Address, Data Rate, RSSI...etc)
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.8	Encryption, Encryption type of device in Wireless Network

1.3.6.1.4.1.99.1 - Mode

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.1.2.1	MODE
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.1.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget MODE
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.1.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.1.101.1	AP - Bridge

1.3.6.1.4.1.99.2 - SSID

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.2.2.1	SSID
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.2.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget SSID
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.2.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.2.101.1	hank

1.3.6.1.4.1.99.3 - Channel

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.3.1.1	1
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.3.2.1	CHANNEL
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.3.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget CHANNEL
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.3.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.3.101.1	11

1.3.6.1.4.1.99.4 - Band

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.4.2.1	BAND
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.4.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget BAND
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.4.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.4.101.1	802.11bg

1.3.6.1.4.1.99.5 - RSSI

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.5.2.1	RSSI
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.5.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget RSSI
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.5.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.5.101.1	100

1.3.6.1.4.1.99.6 - Active_Clients

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.6.2.1	ACTIVE_CLIENTS
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.6.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget ACTIVE_CLIENTS
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.6.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.6.101.1	1

1.3.6.1.4.1.99.7 - Active_Clients_List

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.7.2.1	ACTIVE_CLIENTS_LIST
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.7.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget ACTIVE_CLIENTS_LIST
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.7.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.7.101.1	00:13:02:03:51:5e, 102, 125, 54, no, 300, 57(-55 dbm)

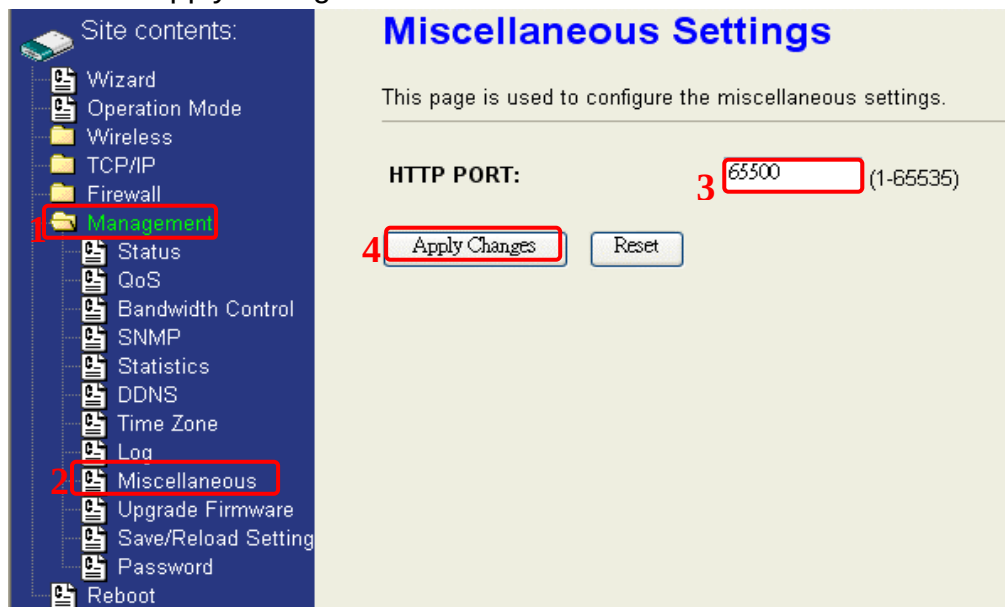
1.3.6.1.4.1.99.8 - Encryption

.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.8.2.1	ENCRYPTION
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.8.3.1	/bin/flash snmpget ENCRYPTION
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.8.100.1	0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.99.8.101.1	AP-WEP, Disabled(WDS)

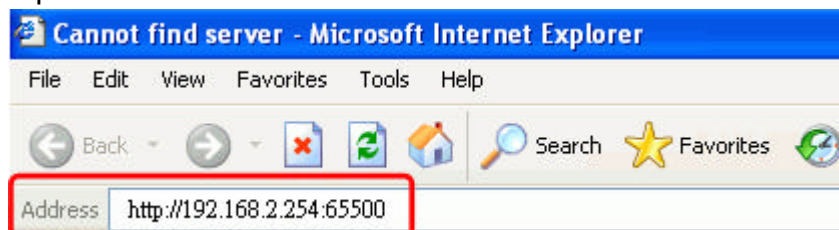
Miscellaneous Settings

The default http port is 80. For internet security, you can change the device's http port, to protect this web server from hacker's attack.

1. Entering the port number you want to change in HTTP PORT field, then click Apply Changes button.



2. After apply change, you should re-login the web server. Type `http://192.168.2.254:65500/` in URL field.



Firmware Upgrade

Firmware Types

The firmware for this device is divided into 2 parts, one is web pages firmware the other is application firmware, and the naming usually are **zw2000webpage.bin** and **zw2000linux.bin**. To upgrade firmware, we suggest user first upgrade the application firmware then web pages firmware.

Upgrading Firmware

The Web-Browser upgrading interface is the simplest and safest way for user, it will check the firmware checksum and signature, and the wrong firmware won't be accepted. After upgrading, the device will reboot and please note that depends on the version of firmware, the upgrading may cause the device configuration to be restored to the factory default setting, and the original configuration data will be lost! To upgrade firmware, just assign the file name with full path then click "Upload" button as the following page.

Memory Limitation

To make sure the device have enough memory to upload firmware, the system will check the capacity of free memory, if the device lack of memory to upload firmware, please temporarily turn-off some functions then reboot the device to get enough memory for firmware uploading.

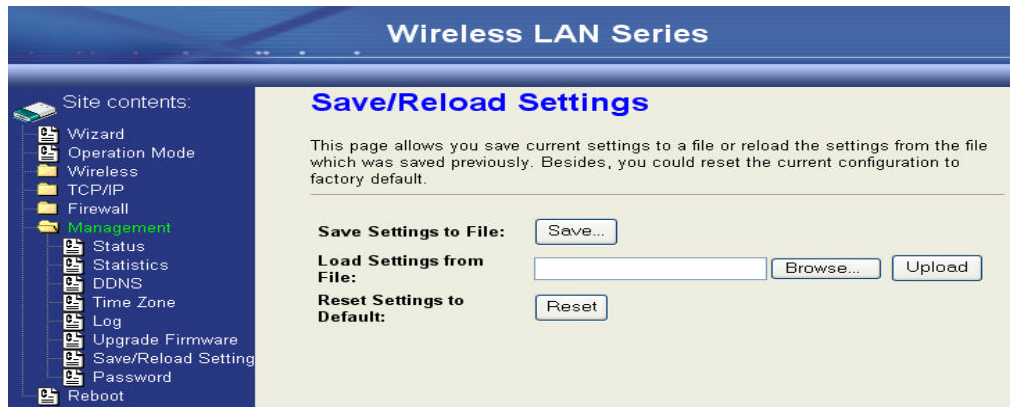


Configuration Data Backup & Restore

Rest Setting to Factory Default Value

Since the device is designed for outdoor used, there is no interface outside the housing to reset the configuration value to the factory default value. The device provides the Web-Browser interface to rest the configuration data. After resetting it, the current configuration data will be lost and restored to factory default value.

Saving & Restoring Configuration Data

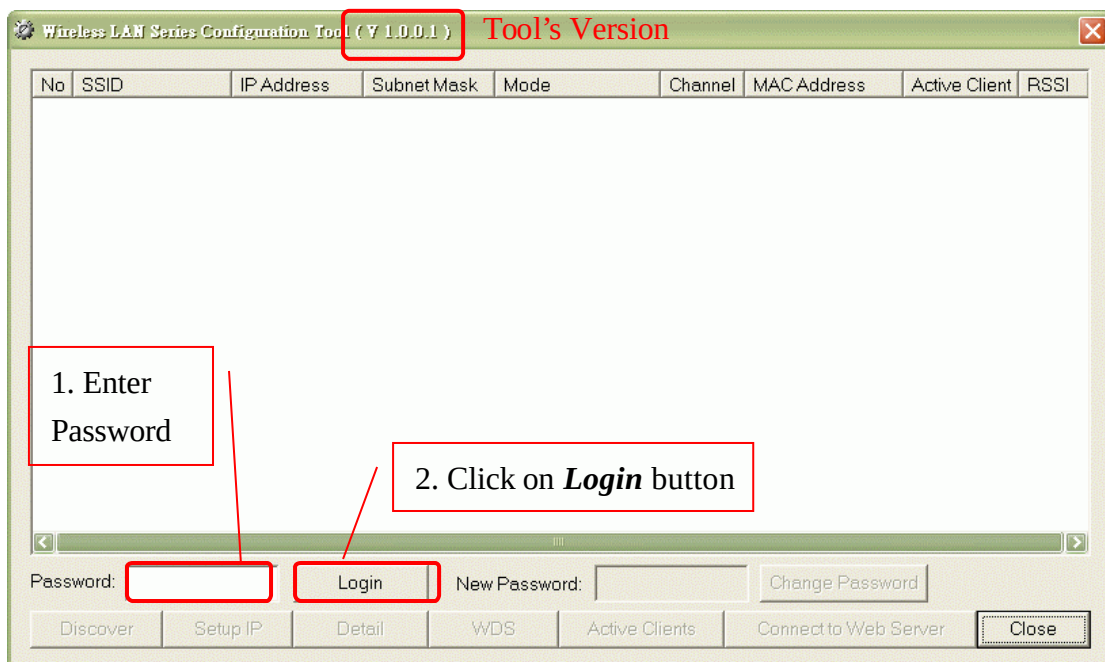


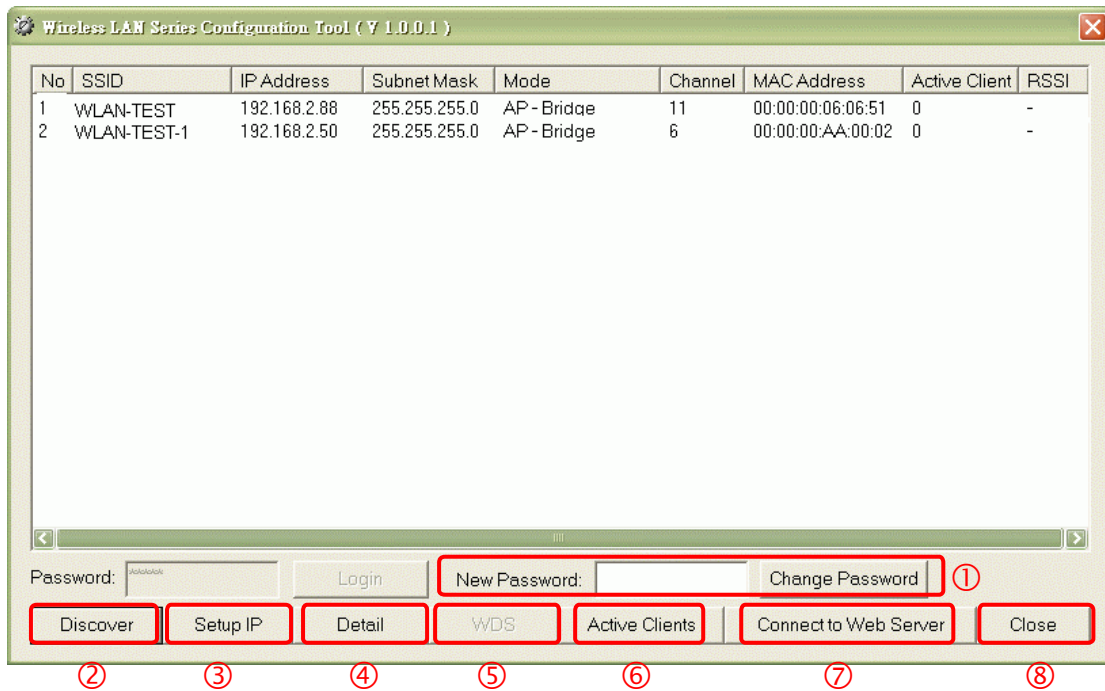
To save & restore configuration data of device, just assign the target filename with full path at your local host, then you can backup configuration data to local host or restore configuration data to the device.

Auto Discovery Tool

User can use this tool to find out how many devices in your local area network. The name of tool is WirelessConf.exe it in the packing CD.

This tool has password protected. The default password is “qwerty”, after login, you can change the password.





1. Change Password

You can change password for this tool. Fill the new password in the **New Password** field, and then click on **Change Password** button.

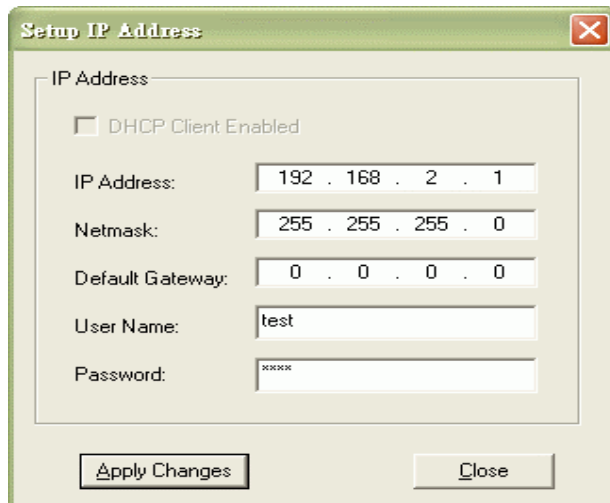
2. Discover

After press this button, you could see there are how many devices in your network. And you would see the basic information about these devices, such as:

- **SSID**
- **IP Address**
- **Subnet Mask**
- **Operation Mode**
- **Channel number**
- **MAC Address**
- **Active Client:** this field shows how many clients associated with the device
- **RSSI:** this field shows Received Signal Strength Indication while device is on AP-Client mode

3. Setup IP

After you press the **Setup IP** button, you would see **Setup IP Address** window. You could change device's IP Address, Netmask, and Default Gateway in this window. But if the device's web server needs User Name and Password to login, you should fill in these two fields and then apply changes.



Setup IP Address

IP Address

☐ DHCP Client Enabled

IP Address: 192 . 168 . 2 . 1

Netmask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0

Default Gateway: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

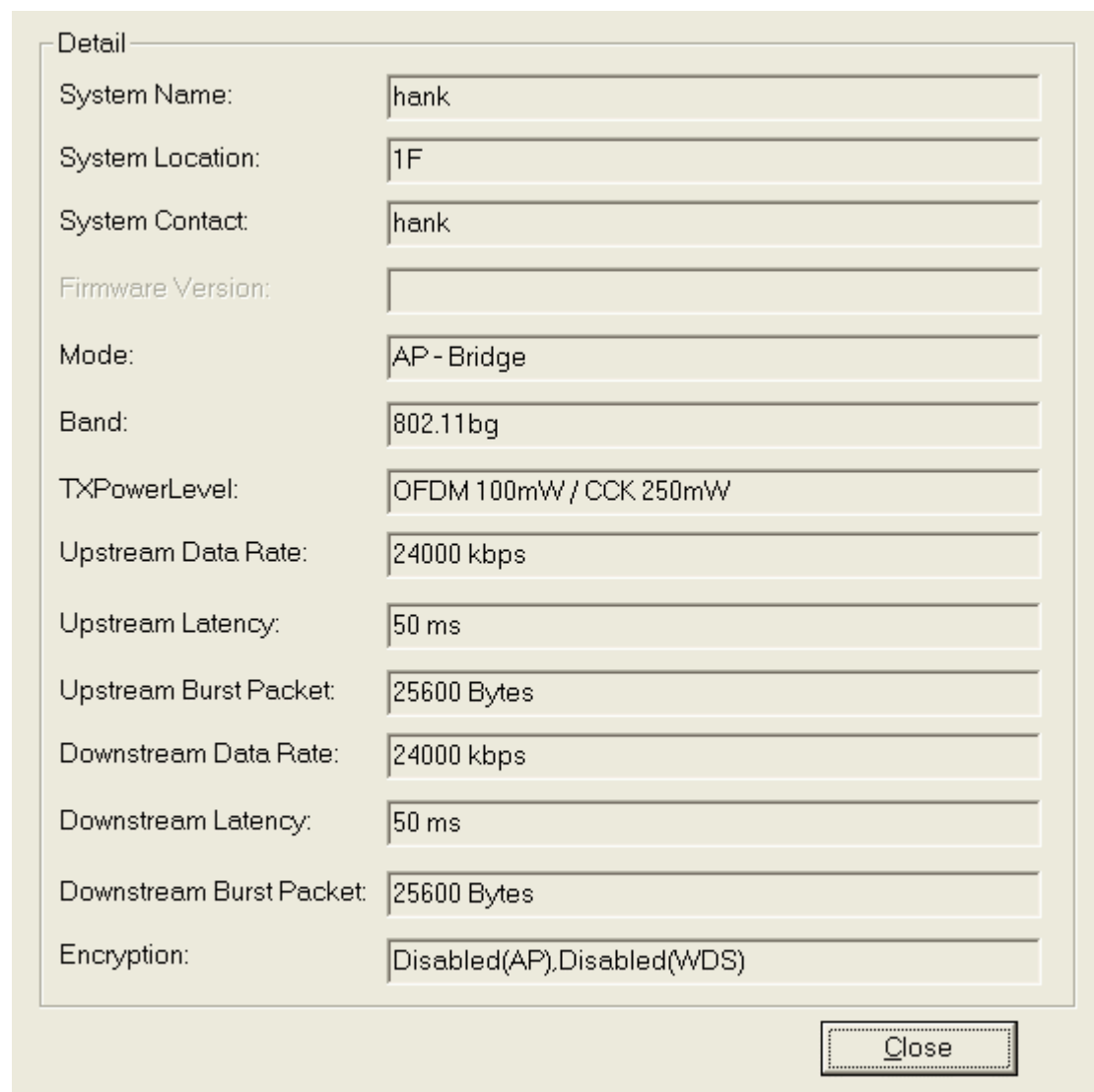
User Name: test

Password: ****

Apply Changes Close

4. Detail

If you want to see more detailed information, you could press the **Detail** button, and then you would see the **Detail Information** window.



Detail

System Name: hank

System Location: 1F

System Contact: hank

Firmware Version:

Mode: AP - Bridge

Band: 802.11bg

TXPowerLevel: OFDM 100mW / CCK 250mW

Upstream Data Rate: 24000 kbps

Upstream Latency: 50 ms

Upstream Burst Packet: 25600 Bytes

Downstream Data Rate: 24000 kbps

Downstream Latency: 50 ms

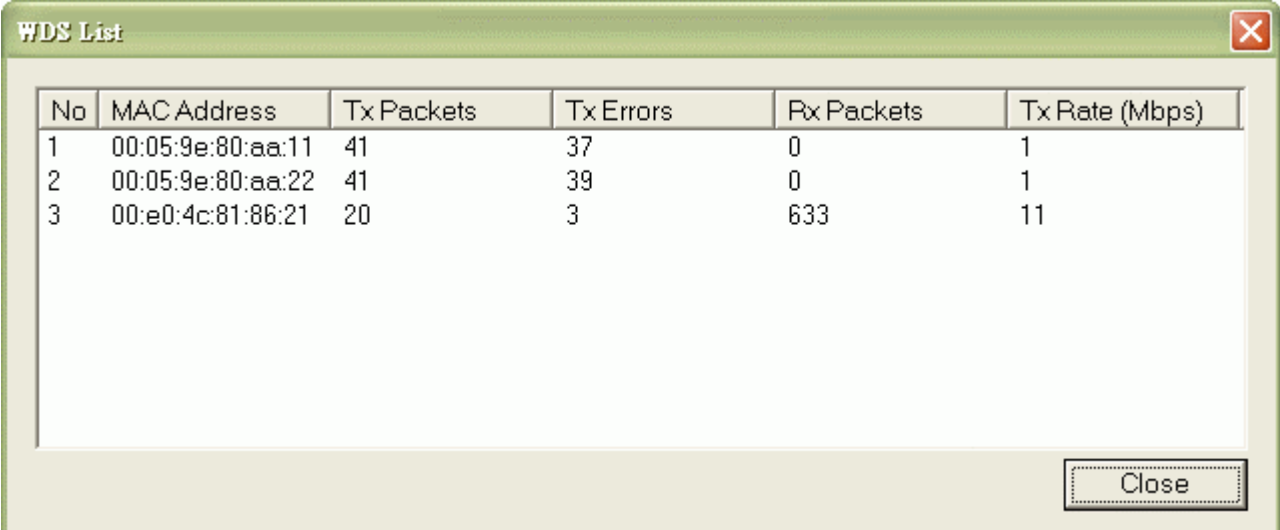
Downstream Burst Packet: 25600 Bytes

Encryption: Disabled(AP),Disabled(WDS)

Close

5. WDS

If the device you selected is on WDS mode or AP+WDS mode, you could press **WDS** button, and then you would see the **WDS List** window.

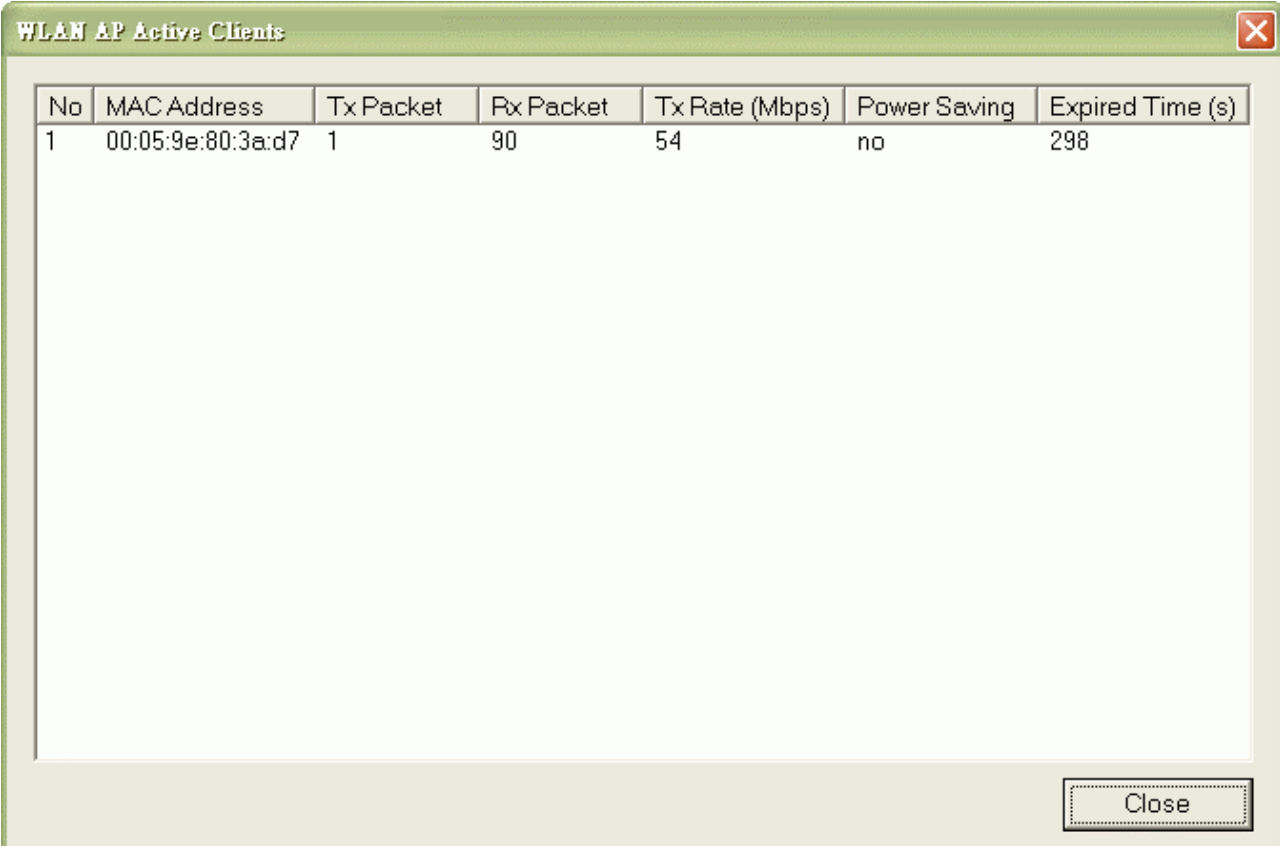


No	MAC Address	Tx Packets	Tx Errors	Rx Packets	Tx Rate (Mbps)
1	00:05:9e:80:aa:11	41	37	0	1
2	00:05:9e:80:aa:22	41	39	0	1
3	00:e0:4c:81:86:21	20	3	633	11

Close

6. Active Clients

After press **Active Clients** button, you would see WLAN AP Active Clients window. In this window, you could see client's information, such as:



No	MAC Address	Tx Packet	Rx Packet	Tx Rate (Mbps)	Power Saving	Expired Time (s)
1	00:05:9e:80:3a:d7	1	90	54	no	298

Close

7. Connect to Web Server

If you want connect to device's web server, you could press this button, or double-click on the device.

8. Close

You could press this button to leave this tool.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the installation. , May cause harmful interference to radio communication. However, there is no guarantee that interference Will not occur in a particular installation. if this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help

You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void your authority to operate the equipment.

1. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.
2. This equipment complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 centimeters between the radiator and your body.

REMARK: This device must be installed by professional.